Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-58

Mandipropamid

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on basil, ginseng and edible-podded legume vegetables subgroup (Crop Subgroup 6A) to the product label of Revus Fungicide, containing technical grade mandipropamid, is acceptable. In addition, mandipropamid is registered for use on all crops in the Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group (Crop Group 8-09), and maximum residue limits (MRLs) were established prior to revision of this crop group in 2010. Therefore, new MRLs will be established for the remaining crops in this revised crop group. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Revus Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29074.

The evaluation of these mandipropamid applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a MRL. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for mandipropamid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for mandipropamid, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Mandipropamid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Mandipropamid	4-chloro-*N*-[2-[3-methoxy-4-(2-propyn-1-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl]-α-(2-propyn-1-yloxy)benzeneacetamide	200	Dried basil leaves
		30	Fresh basil leaves
		1.0[2]	African eggplant, Bush tomato, coconas, currant tomatoes, garden huckleberries, goji berries, martynias, naranjillas, okras, pea eggplants, roselles, scarlet eggplants, sunberries, tree tomato
		0.9	Edible-podded legume vegetables subgroup (Crop Subgroup 6A)
		0.3	Ginseng roots

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] Currently, there is an MRL of 1.0 ppm established in/on Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8). This MRL of 1.0 ppm will be extended to the additional commodities in/on Fruiting Vegetables (revised Crop Group 8-09).

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for mandipropamid in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs. American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs[1] is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dried Basil Leaves	200	200	Not Established
Fresh Basil Leaves	30	30	Not Established
Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-09	1.0	1.0 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8-10)	1 (Peppers) 10 (Peppers Chili, Dried) 0.3 (Tomato)
Edible podded legume vegetables, subgroup 6A	0.9	0.9 (Bean, snap)	Not Established
Ginseng roots	0.3	0.3	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for mandipropamid up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada and the United States were submitted to support the domestic use of Revus Fungicide on basil, ginseng and edible-podded legume vegetables subgroup (Crop Subgroup 6A). Mandipropamid was applied to snap beans, basil and ginseng at the proposed rate, which were harvested according to the proposed label directions.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for mandipropamid was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for basil, ginseng and edible-podded legume vegetables subgroup (Crop Subgroup 6A).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Snap beans	Foliar application / 549-605	1	0.0858	0.761
Basil, fresh	Foliar application / 583-592	1	3.5	19
Basil, dried	Foliar application / 583-592	1	36	91
Ginseng	Foliar application / 584-613	2	0.022	0.167

Following the review of all available data, MRLs of 0.3, 0.9, 30 and 200 ppm are recommended to cover residues of mandipropamid in/or on ginseng roots, edible-podded legume vegetables subgroup (Crop Subgroup 6A), fresh basil and dried basil respectively. Residues of mandipropamid in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.